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Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

CANNOCK AND HUNTINGTON COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).
Capital 100,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To work coal mines in Staffordshire. The sub-
scribers are: W. H. Dugman, Rushall Hall, Stafford, 100; L. W. Lewis, Rushall
20; E. H. Lewis, Walsall, 20; John Shannan, Walsall, 20; B. C. Adam, 6; Geo.
E. Russell, 120; M. Bailey, Walsall 25; and A. G. G. 6.

PEAT, COAL, AND CHARCOAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, £100,000; 100,000 shares, 10s. each. The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the peat, coal, and charcoal lands in the County of Wick, Scotland. The company has been successful in obtaining the necessary concessions from the Government, and is now in possession of a large tract of land, containing an estimated 100,000,000 tons of peat, and 10,000,000 tons of coal. The company is now working the peat lands, and is expected to commence working the coal lands in the near future. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of charcoal, and is expected to commence working the charcoal lands in the near future. The company is now in possession of a large tract of land, containing an estimated 100,000,000 tons of peat, and 10,000,000 tons of coal. The company is now working the peat lands, and is expected to commence working the coal lands in the near future. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of charcoal, and is expected to commence working the charcoal lands in the near future.

of 100,000 shares. To purchase patents for improvement in the treatment of meat for fuel, and in the apparatus used for the same. The subscribers are—J. F. Johnson, Chelshfield, Kent, 10; M. Rancelot, 1, Fenchurch street, 10; E. Eucriman, 1, Queen square, Westminster, 20; J. L. Rancelot, 1, Ainsley Park, 10; C. E. P. Rhodes, Somerstown road, East Bristol, 10.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5,000,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. The business hitherto carried on by the British Indian Extension, the British Australasian

The subscribers (who take one share each) are—John Pender, 15, Arlington street, and William Hay, The Albany; Philip Rawson, Woodhurst, Crawley; J. L. Glover, Horsham; James Anderson, 16, Warrington crescent; C. W.

BUENOS AYRES AND PORT LUJAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital 250,000, in 20% shares. For the construction of a railway from the city of Buenos Ayres to the port of Las Conchas on the River Lujan. The subscribers are: J. B. Rivolta, 19, Change alley, 10; Alfred Rumball, 23, Parliament street, W., 10; Henry Brookell, Heath Lodge, Iver, Bucks, 20; John Wilson, 10, St. James's street, W., 10.

JAMES HINKS AND SON (Limited).—Capital 100,000, in 20 shares. For the acquisition of the business of Messrs. Hinks and Son of the

lam, lamp manufacturers. The subscribers are—James Hinks, 200, or Birmingham, 1; J. Hinks, Handsworth, 200; W. T. Smedley, Witton, near Birmingham, 1; J. Taylor, Rhyl, 100; Joseph Hinks, Penns, near Birmingham, 1; J. Hollands, Traveller Hill, near Birmingham, 1; G. H. Claydon, Musley Road, 1; B. Robinson, 1.

COMBINED SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—
Capital 40,000*l.*, in 1*t*. shares. To carry on business as general dealers,
wholesalers (who take ten shares each) are J. Burchell, Fulham; J. H. Walker, Epsom;

DUBLIN MAIN COAL COMPANY (Limited). Capital 25,000/

Rowley, Ashton under Lyne, 16; R. M. Shipman, 20, Booth street, Manchester, 5; A. B. Rowley, Ashton under Lyne, 30; J. Nelson, Manchester, 15; W. F. Rowley, Ashton under Lyne, 5; James Duggdale, Wrexham Abbey, 35; and J. P. Cole, Hyde Park, London, 25.

SANTANDER ZINC MINING COMPANY (Limited). Capital 20,000,000, in 100 shares. Formed for the purpose of acquiring mines at Santander, Spain. The subscribers are: W. Clark, Bristol, 20; J. Lang, Bristol, 30; J. Jewell, Bristol, 20; S. G. Bristow, Gloucester, 20; R. W. Dainton, Bristol, 10.

SHEFFIELD HIGH MOOR COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares. To acquire the collieries lately belonging to the High Moor Colliery Co., Ltd., of which the following are the directors:—**F. F. Fox**, Bristol, 6, and **F. E. Whitlock**, Keyham, 5.

MERCHANT TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on business as tea merchants.

CAE PEN TOY COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*

100 shares. For the purpose of taking over collieries at Brynau, Westham, and Llanfyllid, the subscribers (who take one share each) are: F. H. McCree, Carlisle; J. H. Lewis, Farmington, Kent; J. H. Lawson, 77, Ventnor; J. H. Logan, Clapham; Edward Wigham, Drayton Green; L. Logan, Eastcliffe House, York.

ROSEN AND MONMOUTH COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited). (Capital £99M). In 5d. shares. For the acquisition of collieries near Lydbrook, in the west of Dean. The subscribers are: George Elliot, 17, George's square, B.W. 20

LYALL, 85, Gloucester place, W., 20. W. T. Mercer, Blenheim drive, near Road
g. 20, 4, E. Stoken, 2, Porchester gardens, S. J. A. Keating, 316, Regent street,
W. Hutton, Talbot road, Bayswater, S. D. M. Dewar, 4, East India Avenue, S.
WEST BRAYS CELYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited). Capital

0000, In 1/2 shares. For the acquisition of mines in the county of Flint. The
 (owners) are: Timothy Hughes, 4, Hope place, Liverpool, 200; A. Hale, Liver-
 pool, 500; J. Lloyd, Rhdygwyn, near Mold, 400; E. Faulcough, 31, Upper Par-
 k-street, 250; J. Walker, Liverpool, 200; John Coombe, Liverpool, 100; and
 J. C. Jones, Liverpool, 100.

JAMES McBRIDE and COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000/ 200 shares. To take over the business of Messrs. Evans and McBryde, chemists, 84, Helena. The subscribers are—J. McBryde, 84, Helena, 650; H. Blackburn, 84, Helena, 650; W. J. Blackburn, Exeter, 100; J. H. Blackburn, 25, Exeter, 100.

SILKSTONE AND DODDSWORTH COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited). Greatly improved fuel value. The quality has been raised by the

stone Colliery Company (Limited), near Barnsley. The subscribers (whose shares each) are—B. Whitworth, Holland Park; J. Holden, Chesham Hill; R. Whitworth, Croft street, Manchester; H. J. Leppin, Manchester; E. Arncliffe, Manchester; W. Huggins, Northport and Alfred Whitworth, Manchester.

WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £350,000, in 200 shares. To establish or acquire telegraphs along the coast of South America. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—John Smith 100 Cannon street; Alfred Seymour M.P. 47, Eaton square; H.S. Fisher

CENTRAL AMERICA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited). Capital £100,000.

HEXHEOL WATERWORKS COMPANY (Limited)—Capital 500,000
 (£100,000), in 200 shares. To construct a bi-graph from Para, in Brazil, to other
 parts of South America and the West Indies. Promoted by the same interests as
 previous company.

200 shares. To acquire concessions for supplying water to the city of Beyrouth the subscribers are—W. P. Andrew, 29, Bryanstone square, 100; F. E. Hosenfeld's Inn, 20; E. Easton, 23, Duke street, W., 55; C. W. Schwab, Queen Victoria street, 24; Joseph Quirk, Great George street, Westminster, 109; J.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—This mine is now developing very rich

the lower levels, the vein being much wider than has ever been met with before in the mine. The agent is making shipments of ore regularly, about \$1000 worth, on the way to Liverpool. The sales in Georgetown during the past month have been 7180/25. The private advices from the mine are of a most promising

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—A letter from Wellington (Feb. 14) says:—“Among new enterprises not the least important is the opening up of some of our coal fields, a work which seems likely to be accomplished at last. The strata

the miners at Newcastle, New South Wales, has raised coal here to prohibitory prices, and threatens to interfere seriously with all our trade, by cutting off the supply of fuel for our steamers. Thus, fortunately, as I think, for the colony, the inconvenience and folly of depending on a foreign supply, while our own rich coals

is lie at our feet unworked, is making itself so sensibly felt that really vigorous efforts are at last being made to effect an alteration in this respect, and I hope in either year or two to reckon coal among our exports, and to erase it wholly from the import side of the statistics of the colony. Two large companies are also being

used, with a considerable capital, to work the iron sand of Taranaki and Auckland; so this exhaustless deposit will have a fair trial of its value, and, so far as comparatively small investments can test it, there is apparently no doubt that it can be utilised and made to return a large profit to the manufacturer."

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Although the Cornish Mine Share Market has been a little more animated, yet no very important business has been transacted. In the early part of the week West Betons were all the rage, and sold at an advance of 10s. per share, but that Cornish Mine Share has been the only one that has been sold at a profit, and has been sold at a profit of 10s. per share.

ity advanced, on a rumour that Capt. Teague was buying heavily, from 30 annually to 50, 55. It seems, however, pretty certain that the rumour was a mere invention, as the price has since declined, and shares are now very quiet at 39, 40. Cook's Kitchens have been largely dealt in all through the week, and prices have been gradually growing firmer and more scarce: we hear that several

As we have been gradually growing rarer and more scarce; we hear that several users have not yet been made right from the last settling, and shares, which one or three weeks since were bought for 24, 25, have not yet been delivered to the owner; no one in the market now appears to have any Cook's Kitchens, for parties who had them have lent them all, and for the information of outsiders we would

that those dealers who offered to lend a number—up to 50 free have been glad to borrow to make their own transactions good—strange, but true. Time generally seems firmer, and an impression prevails that things have been at their worst. The following are the closing prices:—Hells have been a little enquired after to 3 to 3½. Carn Brea has declined to 135 to 140; the outside shareholders appear to have expected more than a 3d. dividend at the account on Monday, and see the decline, but it should be understood that the “knowing ones” have been busy picking up shares at the low prices that have ruled since the meeting. Cook’s shares advanced to 22, 23 firm, and seem likely to go still higher. Dolomites, to 65½; not much business done during the week. East Bassett, 20 to 25½. Pool called 9, 10. East Lovell quiet at 18 to 19. Great Wall Var. 60 to 65. New York shares dull, 4 to 4½. New Cook’s Kitchen, 2½ to 3; very little doing. The Bankers’ shares, 10 to 11. The following are the closing prices of the

er, at 12 to 14; very few shares have changed hands. Rosewall Hill quit, to 27s. South Carn Brea rather better, 3½ to 4½. South Condurrow, 7 to 7½. Croffy, 54 to 56; as we remarked last week, the encroachment by East Pool cars to have been of no consequence. South Dolcoath have improved to 12

ers. South Frances, 12 to 13; it is much to be lamented that no arrangement yet been arrived at by the committees of this and West Frances Mines in reference to the encroachment question. It appears that nothing can be done unless money and the boundary questions are settled separately; but as yet nothing

COAL IN NEW ZEALAND.—A letter from Wellington (Feb. 14) says:—"Among new enterprises not the least important is the opening up of some of our coal fields, a work which seems likely to be accomplished at last. The strike of the colliers at Newcastle, New South Wales, has been a valuable exhibition of the possibilities of the coal fields of New Zealand."

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Although the Cornish Mine Share Market has been a little more animated, yet no very important business has been transacted. In the early part of the week West Betons were all the rage, and

rapidly advanced, in a rumour that Capt. Trague was buying heavily, from 35 nominally to 50, 55. It seems, however, pretty certain that the rumour was a mere invention, as the price has since declined, and shares are now very quiet at about 30, 40. Cook's Kitchens have been largely dealt in all through the week, and shares have been gradually growing firmer and more scarce; we hear that several of the directors have yet been made right from the last settling, and shares, which two or three weeks since were sold at a bonanza for 20 pounds, are now delivered to the buyer; no one in the market now appears to have any Cook's Kitchens, for parties who had them have lent them all, and for the information of outsiders we would say that those dealers who offered to lend any number up to 50 free have been obliged to borrow to make their own transactions good—strange, but true. Tin stock generally seems firmer, and an impression prevails that things have seen for their worst. The following are the closing prices:—Bells have been a little quieter at 20, 25. Carn Brea has declined to 135 to 140; the outside of the shares appear to have been a little more than the inside, but the decline on Monday, and hence the decline, but it should be understood that the "knowing ones" have been quietly picking up shares at the low prices that have ruled since the meeting. Cook's Kitchens advanced to 22, 23 firm, and seem likely to go still higher. Dolcoath, 63½ to 65½; not much business done during the week. East Bassel, 20 to 22½. East Pool called 9 to 10. East Lovell quiet at 15 to 19. Great Whal Vor, 6½ to 10. New Rosewarrs dull, 4 to 4½. New Cook's Kitchen, 2½ to 3; very little doing. East Pease, 30 to 21; no business transacted. Providence quiet at 10, 11. Armer, at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. South Carn Brea rather better, 3½ to 4½. South Condurrow, 7 to 7½. South Crofty, 54 to 58; as we remarked last week, the encroachment by East Pool appears to have been of no consequence. South Dolcoath have improved to 12 buyers. South Frances, 12 to 13; it is much to be lamented that no arrangement has yet been arrived at by the committees of this and West Frances Mines in reference to the encroachment question. It appears that nothing can be done in the way of money, and the boundary questions are settled separately; but as nothing but confusion is the result, it is to be hoped that the committees of both will settle the matter jointly. St. Ives Consols, 15 to 15½; and but a limited business has been done. Tincrofts, 57 to 58, with a few transactions only reported. Treylon Consols, 1½ to 2. West Bassel rather quiet, 9½ to 10½. West Cliverton, 11 to 12; very little doing. West Frances, 13 to 13½; both dealers and the outside public decline business here whilst the boundary question stands in sky and air. West Seton, 39 to 40. West Tolgus, 34 to 35. Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes) firm, at a fair business doing at 15 to 16. Wheel Bassel quiet, and receded to 7½ to 8. Wheel Carn Brea, 12 to 13; no business dealt in at 12½. Wheel Carn Condurrow, 6 to 6½. Wheel Jane again weaker, 2 to 2½. Wheel Margate, 5 to 6. Wheel Bress, 55 to 57, with a fair amount of business. Wheel Vey, 4½ to 5. West Bress,

BRITISH MINES.

Our on a lode worth 7*l.* per fm. for blende. The stope east of Davis's winze worth 6*l.* per fm. The stope west of same is worth 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The other stope is without change. Our machinery is all working well.

PIPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, J. Davey, April 29: On Saturday last we set the following bargains:—The 100 to drive north of engine-shaft, by four men, at 16*l.* per

to the opening out of a valuable addition to our present workings.—Dressing-floors : The new rollers for crushing have been delivered to-day, and we shall lose no time in getting them to work, seeing that we really require them, having now a good deal of stuff which must be crushed to dust before we can separate the ore. Our progress from this time on the floor will, I hope, be satisfactory.

continued to think this leaving the main vein. There is no change in the stope on that branch; the incline is easier to drive, and we are not at all troubled with water. In the low level, which will come under a limestone below the one we are working in in our present level, the beds or sills are dipping, and water coming freely from the roof. I think we are near cutting a vein; we have several to cut before coming under the ground worked over last year so rich in ore. I am glad to hear the ore beneath the road a mile, and I will go as best I can to get some of it analyzed.

market. We commence on Monday to erect the drying-shop, and also to convert the tramway into a cart-road; when this is done we shall have direct communication to either Alston or Middleton Stations. I am also pleased to hear that tenders are in for the erection of four cottages for men; the advantage these will be to the mine is incalculable. The weather is now everything that can be desired for all outdoor operations.

GUNSLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skewis, Jno. C. Secombe, April 28: The shaftmen continue to make good progress in sinking, the ground being very favourable. No change in any of the bargains in the 152 since the meeting. In the 140 west the lode is worth 4/ per fathom. The stope in back of this level is worth 2/ per fathom. The two stopes in bottom of the 116 are worth 8/ and 9/ per fathom. In this level driving east the lode is small and poor. We sampled on Friday last 157 tons of concentrate better quality than usual.

GWESTYN CONSOLS.—**W. Pearce**, April 30: Saturday being our setting day, I set the deep adit to drive west on the course of the lode, to six men, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s 6d. per fathom; driven in the past month 8 fms, 5 ft.: the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a well-defined footwall, composed of clay-slate, lime spar, and carbonate of lime. I anticipate having an improvement in the lode as we get nearer to the junction of the canter lode.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Bennetts, April 29: We set on Saturday as follows:—To drive the 25 fm. level end, south of engine-shaft, to three men, at 7. 10s. per fathom: lode worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 25 end east, on new lode, to three men, at 8s. per fathom; worth 15 cwt. per fathom. The slope in the 15, south of shaft, to six men, at 90s. per fathom: lode worth 12 cwt. per fathom. We are still unable, from want of water, to clean off any lead.

NEW DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, N. Clymo, April 30: Old South Lode: In the west of east shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, containing copper throughout, and

tribute department we have set 14 pitches to 37 men, at an average of about 1 ft. The pitch in the side of the old workings, in the 30, east of Dyer's shaft, turning out very well. At Morfadu the men continue to raise fair quantities of stone. We shall sample to-morrow about 200 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH MERILYN—J. Jones, May 1: In the 120 yard level, north of shaft,

in the engine house. The stamps work well, but the supply of water is very little. No other change.

WEST WHEAL GORLLAND.—J. Mayne, April 30: South Lode: The stope in the bottom of the 42 east is worth 40*l*. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 42 west is worth 12*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level west is worth 10*l*. per fathom. The 32, driving east, is worth 5*l*. per fm. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 8*l*. per fathom.—North Lode: The 15, driving east, is worth 10*l*. per fathom. The 15, driving west, is producing saving work for the stamps. The 15, driving east, is worth 5*l*. per fathom.—Messer Shaft: I am pleased to say the lode looks well, and is worth for the length of the shaft 60*l*. per fathom. The engine and stamps are working well, and all the dressing machinery, with the other surface works, are progressing favourably.

WHEEL COATPE—W. H. Martin, May 1: On Saturday last we set to sink the engine-shaft to six men and three boys, at 40¢. for 1 fathom, or through the elvan.—**Town's Wrath Lode:** The 10 east to drive by three men and three boys, at 5¢. 10¢. per fathom for the month, worth for tin 12¢. per fathom. The 10 west to three men and three boys, for the month, at 8¢. per fathom, worth 13¢. per fathom. We set to six men to take down arch of ground and fix a force-lift in the bottom of the 10, preparatory to stoping west, where we have a good tin lode; bargain 8¢. We have completed the alteration to the skip-road, and is now working very satis-

factorily. Yesterday we drew a good pile of tinstuff direct from the 10 to the stamps passes. Our stamps are working on tinstuff.

WHEEL CREBOR.—J. Goldsworthy, April 29: In taking down the lode in the 108 east a splice has come in. At the point of the splice it is of less value for ore. The splice is precisely the same as we had in the 120 before the lode became wide, and of its present value. I regard this change as a favourable one for the future.

No other change.

WHEAL CREBO by J. Goldsworthy, May 1. In the 120, east of Cock's shaft, the driving is forced on by the side of the lode with a full pure of men; the stratum favourable for progress. In the 100, east of Cock's shaft, the driving is by the side of the lode; the stratum is of a favourable description for the production of copper ore. This end is forced on with a full pure of six men, so as to come over the ore ground driven through in the 120. At the proper point a winze will be sunk for ventilation, and the 120, and driving out stopes; the lode has made a splice. This is what we had in the 120 before we met with the ore ground. We regard this change as a most favourable one for the future. In the 96 east we are making good progress in clearing the level. In the 96 south the ground is getting much more easier for progress, with an increase of water. In the 72 east the driving is by the side of the lode. In the 48 east the lode, or part now carried, is 3 ft. wide, of a promising character, and produces from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore. In the 36 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and the ore is in the ore ground, and the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, composed of mundle, &c., and producing 16 tons of copper ore for length of rise—3 fathoms. No other change.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—April 28: Bennett's lode west from Whitburn's cross-cut: In the back of the 140 the stope will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. There is no change in either of the levels since our last report.

WHEAL GRENNILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, April 28: Setting Report: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the new shaft below the 140, which is now down 5 fms.; the lode produces a little tin. To drive the 140, east of cross-cut, by four men, at 18¢. per fm.; the lode is worth 45¢. per fm. To drive the 120, east of new shaft, by two men, at 9¢. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing no saving work. To drive the 120, west of north shaft, by two men, at 7¢. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, and worth 6¢. per fm. To drive the 120, east of north shaft, by six men, at 14¢. per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, and worth 15¢. per fm. To drive the 110 east, by four men, at 5¢. per fm.; lode worth 30¢. per fm. To step below the 110, east of winze, by two men, at 2¢. per fm.; lode worth 15¢. per fathom. To step above the 110 east, by four men, at 2¢. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 15¢. per fm. To step above the 110 east, by four men, at 3¢. per fm.; lode worth 10¢. per fm. To drive the 100 east, by two men, at 8¢. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, and yielding a little tin. To step above the 100 east, by four men, at 2¢. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 20¢. per fm. To drive the 90 east, by two men, at 10¢. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 8¢. per fm. To drive the 80 east, by four men, at 7¢. 10s. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, and worth 3¢. per fm. To drive the 70 east, by two men, at 3¢. per fm.; lode 18 in. wide, and worth 8¢. per fm. We have also a small lode, which catches to 46 mo. at an average tribute of 11s. 10d. in *U.*, the tributors to be paid at the rate of 60 mo. per ton for black tin.

WHEEL KITTY'S. (St. Ages).—**S.** Davey, J. Williams, April 26 **New Shaft,** Pryor's Lode: We have no change to remark in this shaft since last report, in consequence of the breaking of the rods, which let in a quantity of water, but the fork-rod is again going on satisfactorily. In the 330, driving west of shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep, and is worth for tin 9 ft. per fathom. In the 340, driving west of shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, 6 ft. deep, and is worth for tin 9 ft. per fathom. In the 118, driving west of shaft, the men are deusing the lode: the same remark will also apply to the 118, driving east. In the 106, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10 ft. per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, no lode has been taken up during the week. The lode in the 82, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving west of shaft, is worth for tin 10 ft. per fathom. In the 10, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10 ft. per fathom. In the 90, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is improved in appearance, and producing good saving work for tin. The lode in the north adit level, driving west of eastern boundary, is becoming more settled as it nears the point of the horse.

WHEEL LUCY.—**W.** Harris, April 30: The men are making fair progress in sinking the engine shaft, and will reach the 20 ft. level this week. The stope on

WHEAL MARY.T. Parkyn, May 1: The middle lode is still in the engine-shaft, and continues rich for tin. The men are making good progress in sinking the shaft, and are raising large quantities of rich work for the stamps. We are now engaged in spalling the tinstuff for the stamps raised from the Great North lode; you will remember seeing a large pile of tinstuff lying at the surface raised from this lode in large rocks. I am very pleased to be able to inform you that in spalling up the tinstuff I find the ore is throughout the stone very rich. The dressing-floors are nearly completed, and all the surface work is in a forward state, and the engine and stamps will be ready to work this month, when sales of tin will be made. I have no doubt that the prospect of this mine will exceed my expectations, although I had a fair opinion of it before the first discovery.

WHEEL ROBERTS.—J. Goldsworthy, May 1: In Wilson's shaft the water is not down low enough for us to get at the tin ground. As soon as we can get at it we will lose no time in doing our best to take it away. We are engaged in cutting down the shaft as the water goes down.

WHEEL RUBY.—J. Richards, April 20: The ground in driving the adit level west by the side of the lode is about the same for dispatch as last reported; rather hard, but has a more congenial appearance for the production of mineral. We have not cut into the lode lately, being anxious to reach the cross lode; we find, however, a little tin on the footwall, and after we reach the cross lode we can test the main lode now driving by the side of it by cross-cutting through it.

WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Bray, May 1: The lode in the 25 east is worth 4 tons of copper ore, or 12¢ per fathom. The lode in the winze below this level is very promising, producing good quantities of ore, and likely to improve. The lode in the 26 east is rich, and below the 40 is looking well. We are preparing for our next trip to the surface this month.

WHEAL TREGOSS.—T. Parkyn, May 1: Referring to my last week's report, we have commenced driving the cross-cut to intersect the south tin lodes, from the engine-shaft at the 22. We have fixed the new whim and capstan, and are busily engaged in changing the pitwork. The fine weather, which apparently promises to be permanent, enables us to pursue our labour with rapidity, and we may shortly expect to receive a report announcing greatly increased progress. We

have not yet commenced to work on the iron lode, but shall shortly open the back.
WHEEL CANY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., April 25: We are cross-cutting through the lode in the 30, east of King's shaft: the lode, so far as seen, is large and promising. The 50 east is worth 6¢ per fm. The 60 east is worth 10¢ per fm. The 50 east yields a little tin. The 90 east is worth 18¢ per fm. The 100 east is worth 6¢ per fathom. The 110 fathom level east is worth 12¢ per fathom. The 120 east of King's, is worth 10¢ per fathom. The 130 east, is worth 10¢ per fathom. The 140 east is worth 12¢ per fm. The 150 east is worth 8¢ per fm. The cross-cut south towards Hind's shaft at the 130 is very hard, re set at 27¢ per fathom. We are fixing tramroad in the 80 cross-cut leading to Hind's shaft: this will enable us to trim the attle from sinking the shaft to suit, instead of hauling it to surface.

WILKINSON'S No. 1 cross-breed, and No. 2, and the lode will produce 20 tons of ore per fathom. No. 1 drift has been driven about 2 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is small at present and not to value. The stop in back of this drift has been worked about 4 fms. 3 ft., and the lode will produce 20 tons of ore to the fathom. No. 2 drift has been driven about 3 ft. since my last report, but is now lying idle for want of men. The rise in back of the No. 3 drift has been put up about 2 fms. 4 ft. We have risen through a very hard bar of ground, and the lode is much smaller than when I last reported, but I find the ground is improving and making a better appearance for ore. In No. 3 cutting on top of hill I have one man and boy on daywork breaking ore.

IRON METALLURGY.—We have received a few copies of the well-known treatise "On Iron Metallurgy," by the late Mr. S. BALDWIN ROGERS, long considered to be entirely out of print. The copies are clean and uncut, and complete, with steel-plates, &c. They are offered at the original publication price of 25s. per copy, and will be forwarded by post from the *Mining Journal* office on receipt of 25s. 6d. For the information of those unacquainted with the work it may be stated that the sub-

jects treated of are iron and its properties, and the mode of giving it nature and body respectively; the materials required in ironmaking; the mode of dealing with the sulphur in the fuel; the peat disposal; the Blast Furnace; the Iron and Steel Works; the nature of the blast, furnace cinders; smelting; the action and reaction of materials in the blast furnace; the produce of blast furnaces; analyses of pig-iron; the refining process; the puddling process; steel, and its manufacture, &c., and a general recapitulation of the several matters referred to. There is, likewise, an outline of a new system of management for conducting the various operations at large ironworks scientifically and economically, and a statement of the results of the new system, and the advantages of the suggested new system. The book was always considered of great value, as giving the opinions of a thoroughly practical man of long and varied experience.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SMELTING IRON ORES.—Messrs. Smith and Willans, of Birmingham and Middlesbrough, claim to have devised an apparatus of the most simple and effective character, in which the fewness of parts, and the absolute certainty of action and safety, is combined with the property of being worked by unskilled labour, whereby the great heat developed in the combustion of the constituent gases of decomposed water is made available for manufacturing purposes. In smelting iron ores, according to the invention, the said ores are prepared in the usual way, and, with the requisite proportion of fuel, are charged into the furnace, where they are reduced or smelted by the joint action of the carbonaceous fuel, the carbonaceous gas evolved from the fuel, the carbonaceous gas evolved from the coal or coke, and the inflammable gas and air hereinafter described, which is introduced into the furnace through the tuyeres. The inflammable gas is

produced by passing highly superheated steam through the red-hot coke or other carbonaceous matter contained in heated vessels. The gases so produced are permanent, and are further superheated before leaving the converter, from which they pass through the tuyeres. In the case of the gas produced from the distillation of distillates, the gas produced is gas from coal, &c., a converter for producing the inflammable gas heretofore referred to by passing superheated steam through red-hot coke, contained in vertical vessels, and a compound tuyere. The distillatory apparatus consists of a series of retorts arranged concentrically with a pair of ducts which revolve within an annular ring that is set in the brickwork of the stove. The

involved for May 12. The shares are growing in favour with the

FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE TREATY, one of the **MOST EXTENSIVE BARYTES MINES** in **SHROPSHIRE.** The mines with but very little cost and attention have for years past yielded, and are now yielding, good and steady profit, and almost any quantity of barytes can be regularly obtained. It is affirmed by reliable authorities that the many lodes must in depth prove to be as rich, if not richer, than any of the most celebrated lead veins in the Shropshire district. Lead can be at once returned.

The undertaking would be of considerable magnitude, and would form a most exceptional and valuable subject for a large capital.

The reason for the disposal of the mines, which may be absolutely termed real property, will be found eminently satisfactory.

Gentlemen of capital only are requested to reply to "**J. P.,**" care of **Mr. Thomas, Stationer, New London-street, E.C., London.**

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

POOR RATES ON MINES ROYALTIES.—“F. W. T.” (Port Dinorwic).—Tolls or dues reserved in kind in respect of all mines are, according to Mr. Arundel Rogers—(“The Law relating to Mines, Minerals, and Quarries in Great Britain and Ireland,” by Arundel Rogers, Barrister at Law, London: Stevens, Sons, and Haynes)—rateable on the ground that the reservation is a portion of the land itself, and that the person entitled to them is the actual occupier of the land; but where he merely receives a rent or money payment then the Court has held that he is not an occupier. Questions also arise as to whether the working is a mine or a quarry. All mines and dues ought to be rated, and, doubtless, will be ere long; but at present the case is so uncertain that if the rate be made it is better either to pay it or consult a solicitor.

BELOWDA BRACON.—We could not publish the letter. On explanation the circumstances might present a different appearance. Attend one of the meetings, and enquire into the particulars.

MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS.—“G. H.”—“The Press may not be responsible for the opinions of their correspondents,” but the law of libel, if no other feeling, may induce some discretion in publishing all letters which may be addressed to us.

EMMA.—“C. G. H.” will see a reference to the renowned great strike in a letter from a correspondent in another column.

SYSTEMATIC CRUSHING AND CONCENTRATION OF ORES.—“R. W. B.” (Middleton-Teesdale).—The pamphlet alluded to is an American one, published by the author for distribution amongst his friends. It will, no doubt, be issued hereafter in this country.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.—Mr. W. Scott had better send his letter to Capt. Parkyn.

SILICIOUS SAND.—I can only answer a part of your enquiries respecting Silicious Sand. This, as far as I am concerned, depends entirely in the absence in it of iron, and the locality of deposit for transit if pure. If you wish to dispose of it a friend of mine is a large buyer. If you have no means of ascertaining its impurities, a fair average sample of half an ounce per post will be sufficient to test it. I can then tell you what I can give per ton delivered.—Iron.

WHEEL ROMES.—Can any reader give me some information about Wheel Romes? Where is the office, for instance? The shares are 5000 in number, I perceive. Information will oblige greatly.—Esquire.

THE LLANFLEWY SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY.—I observe in the list of newly-registered companies, in last Saturday's Journal, that this company is included, and that an error has been made in describing the objects thereof as being to acquire lands in Glamorganshire, for the purpose of quarrying for slate, &c. You will find from the address of this letter that this quarry is situated in the parish of Llanflew, in the Isle (and county) of Anglesey, a district more likely to contain slate veins than the county named. I also observe that you have omitted to add the town of residence of two of the subscribers, which is not of so much importance, except that it is as well to be correct as not. Mr. J. F. Evans and J. C. Wing (not J. J. Wing, as printed) both reside in Sheffield, whilst the first is described as of Sharrow, and the second of Hunter House, to each of which places Sheffield wants adding. I shall be glad if you will make the necessary correction in your next issue.—J. SYKES: *Havergate, April 30.*

THE PRIZE ESSAYS—PRACTICAL MINING.—These papers will be continued in next week's Journal.

NEW GAS COMPANY (RUCK'S PATENT).—Being a shareholder in this undertaking and finding that the quoted premium for the shares is merely nominal, share, not being a share at that price, I should be glad to learn whether the company is really in operation, and if so what are its prospects of success.—W. E.: *Devon.*

DRY CONCENTRATION.—“F. H. E.” (Falmouth).—“S. C. H.” (Thames-street).—The publication of the pamphlet in this country has not yet been determined upon. The author shall be communicated with upon the subject, and we will give further particulars in an early Journal. We do not know the price, but it is probably about a dollar.

PROGRESS OF MINING SKILL OF DEYON AND CORNWALL.—“J. H.” (Dukinfield).—A copy of the pamphlet by Mr. R. N. Worth, bearing this title, noticed in the Supplement to last week's Journal, will be forwarded from the *Mining Journal* Office on receipt of 1s. in stamps.

TERRAS MINE.—The letter alleged to have been sent by Mr. R. Symons on April 30, in answer to “Japhet,” from some unaccountable cause has not come to hand.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 5d. Average, 12 words per line.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouchered for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

RECEIVED.—“T. F. S.”—“J. N. S.”—“S. W. H.” See a Notice on the subject.—“G.”—“E. Smithers: Next week.”—“Beginner.”—“A. D.” (East Tintic).—“Mentor.”

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1873.

THE COAL QUESTION.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the cause of the scarcity and high price of coal has had several meetings during the last ten days, but nothing of any real value calculated to increase the production of coal or to diminish its cost has been brought to light. A number of witnesses have been examined, amongst them the entire body of Mining Inspectors, and from them we shall at least glean reliable data as to the quantity of coal raised last year, and with that assured accuracy that only the compulsory power of the Act of 1872 could make reliable. Before, however, going into these figures, we may say that the views we expressed in the Journal of April 12 have already been fully realised. We then stated that by the time the committee was prepared with its report the objects which called it into existence would have passed away. Such is even now the case, for in most parts of the kingdom there is more coal to be obtained than is required, whilst very many of the sidings at leading railway stations are entirely blocked up with loaded wagons with the mineral which a couple of months ago was so scarce and dear. Prices have fallen considerably, and will have to come down still lower, for already the scarcity of empty wagons is causing a stoppage of work at not a few pits for one or two days a week, so that the miners are idle from no cause of their own. Not only, then, are we likely to have coal considerably lower in price during the summer than it has been for a considerable time past, but the prospects as to our future supplies are most encouraging. In all parts of the kingdom new collieries are being opened out, and vast tracts of mineral property secured. In what is known as the Midland coal field, which extends from Nottingham to Leeds, embracing an area of more than 600 square miles, new pits are being opened out in all directions, so that in the course of two or three years the productive power will be increased by some millions of tons per year. In other districts the same process is going on, so that there is every likelihood of the output of coal being largely in excess of what will be required, more especially as the coal fields of the Continent, the United States, Nova Scotia, as well as other countries are now being opened out to an extent hitherto unknown. This, in a great measure, is the result of the very high prices which prevailed in England during the last ten months.

As to the output of coal in the United Kingdom for the last year, as we before stated, we are enabled to give it most accurately. Previous to the evidence of the Inspectors being given, the production for the year was estimated by some at not more than that of 1871, whilst an eminent firm in Manchester gave the increase at 3,000,000 tons, making the output 20,000,000 tons. In an article on the subject in the *Mining Journal* of April 19 we said—“We believe that the output of coal will be found to be close upon 125,500,000 tons.” That our estimate was correct will be seen from the quantities raised in 1871, as taken from HUNT'S Mineral Statistics, and the returns given by the Inspectors in evidence before the committee:—

	Tons, 1872.	Tons, 1871.
South Durham	17,265,000	17,265,000
Northumberland and Durham, &c.	17,500,000	17,500,000
Yorkshire, &c.	14,574,000	12,861,240
Derbyshire, &c.	10,320,000	9,232,000
Lancashire and North Wales	18,763,200	16,551,000
North Staffordshire, &c.	16,777,100	16,698,250
Lancashire, West	26,110,000	26,057,000
Lancashire, North, &c.	32,218,000	24,000,000
Gloucester, &c.	28,881,000	27,300,000
South Wales	37,960,000	38,427,000
Scotland, West	19,561,000	20,639,000
Scotland, East	27,300,000	30,000,000
Ireland	200,000	165,750
Total	125,544,750	117,552,028

An important point in connection with the tonnage of coal raised is the average output per individual employed, and with regard to

which opinions have varied very much. In most instances it will be found from the evidence of the Inspectors that the individual production is apparently less for 1871 than for 1872; but it must also be considered that before the new Act came into operation the number of persons employed in and about mines was not given with that accuracy that is now compulsory, but it may be fairly assumed that the output for all persons was fully equal last year to what it was in 1871. The figures for 1872, however, will be a starting point for really reliable information in connection with the number of persons employed in mining operations—the actual quantity raised year by year, and the average quantity raised by each person. The following shows the number of persons employed, with the average output of each, subject, so far as 1871 is concerned, to the qualification we have mentioned:—

	1871.	1872.
Employed. Aver. tons. Employed. Aver. tons.		
South Durham	45,000	417
Northumberland, &c.	36,000	318
Yorkshire, &c.	38,000	331
Derbyshire, &c.	31,000	297
North Staffordshire	31,200	297
South Staffordshire	31,000	338
Lancashire, West	26,110	290
Lancashire, North, &c.	32,218	272
Gloucester, &c.	28,881	260
South Wales	37,960	240
Scotland, West	19,561	355
Scotland, East	27,300	324

With regard to the evidence given before the Committee by gentlemen connected with our mines, very little matter of real interest was elicited bearing directly on the cause of the high price of coal. For instance, Mr. BOOTH, of the Claremont Collieries, in Mr. DICKINSON'S district, was questioned as to his opinion with regard to high wages being conducive or otherwise to the interests of the workmen. We are not aware that the wages question is more to the point than is that of the profits of the employers. Still, Mr. BOOTH'S answer shows how limited a view is taken in the side of labour as against capital, for his reply was that he did not think that the advance of wages had improved the position of the miners or other working men. In answer to Mr. MCNEDELLA, he further stated that he was not aware that the factory operatives in Oldham had been benefited by the advance they had received. We certainly rather differ from Mr. BOOTH, for we believe that high wages in their operation act in a similar way to very large profits, for some persons must be benefited by them. Far more important, however, was the statement of Mr. F. SMITH, agent to Lord DUDLEY in South Staffordshire, who asserted that the present tendency of mining legislation was to exterminate the race of colliers. No doubt the ages at which boys are only allowed to work in collieries, and the regulations relating to their education, must tend to diminish the number of practical miners. But if such will be the case, we can see some good resulting from it. The scarcity of miners must lead to the adoption of mechanical appliances in the working of coal. Colliery proprietors, so far, have done but little in promoting inventions for dispensing with or lessening the labour of the miner, although it is an undoubted fact that coal can be raised much easier, more economically, and in a more marketable condition by machinery than by hand. That such is really the case we have abundant proof from what we have seen done in the pits belonging to the West Ardsley Company, near Leeds, where some 10 or 12 coal-cutting machines are daily at work in a very hard seam, whilst at other places others are to be found. There is, therefore, no reason why their adoption should not be general, instead of exceptional, at the collieries throughout the kingdom. Indeed, it appears to us that machinery for cutting coal will become an inevitable necessity, seeing that at the present time there is a dearth of colliers, whilst the demand for them is increasing with great rapidity almost daily. We expect, then, that the question of coal-cutting machinery will be more fully gone into by the Committee than it has yet been, for in relation to it some valuable information can be elicited. As to the cause of the “scarcity and high price of coal,” which the Committee was commissioned to enquire into, we may, as we have before stated, say that the necessity for it has passed away, and is not likely to return; on the contrary, it appears from the large number of mines being opened out that we are likely, before many years elapse, to hear complaints as to the low price of coal and the unremunerative character of mining, and which will be attributed to the panic of 1872-73, which led to so many mines being opened out, consequent on the vast profits then made by colliery owners, but who in many cases sold their pits for sums that were not likely to be re-occupied when the trade came back to something like its normal state.

THE PENAL ASPECT OF THE NEW COAL MINES ACT.

The correspondence which is taking place relative to the responsibilities cast by the New Coal Mines Regulation Act upon mine-owners, and agents, and managers, shows that there exists some misapprehension which it would be well to have removed. To assume that under sect. 61 a man's capacity of manager attracts, in respect of mine-industry, a liability to imprisonment which does not attach to other offending persons engaged in the mine, is incorrect. The section applies alike to “owner,” “agent,” “manager,” and every person employed in or about a mine; indeed, its scope seems to be much more limited than is generally supposed, for it applies only to one who wilfully, by his personal act, default, or negligence, is guilty of an offence against the Act which may be reasonably calculated to cause serious mischief. Having regard to the word “wilfully,” this section is so toned down as to have a very narrow scope, and it is reasonable to conclude that a man might be liable to be convicted of manslaughter for an act in respect of which he could not be brought within this section. So far from managers being subjected to greater risk than others, it should be noted that under this and, indeed, under many other sections he, and an “owner” and “agent,” have, in fact, peculiar protection under sect. 64, which, so far as offences under the Act are concerned, protects them from prosecution, save at the instance of the Home Office or an Inspector. This is a protection which other offenders do not possess. But there is danger of too much reliance being placed on the protection we have pointed out, and it may be well to give a caution that it does not protect for every offence which may be prosecuted summarily under the Act, but only for the particular cases in which owner, agent, or manager are declared exempt if they have taken all reasonable means to prevent the commission of the offence. In respect, however, of offences outside the Act, or in relation to liability to damage in an action for acts at variance with the provisions of the Act, it seems not to operate to protect them at all.

The views we have here enunciated are held by Mr. J. W. HALL, who must be regarded as an authority upon both the two last passed Mines Regulation Acts. In regard to new liabilities indirectly induced by disregard of some positive duty which the Act imposes on owner, agent, and manager, Mr. HALL shows, by cases quoted in his book on the Act we are now discussing, that a servant accepting risky employment is supposed to take that risk into account; and the duty of a master, where he does not himself superintend the work, is merely to select proper persons to do so, and to furnish them with adequate materials and resources for the work. But these principles may be very much varied by statute, and, as a general rule, whenever the statute creates a duty of a public nature, and from its non-performance injury results, the injured person can sustain an action for damages against the person who has failed to discharge that duty. An instance of this is, by-the-by, to be found in a case quoted in Mr. HALL'S book before named, where a captain being by statute made liable to supply medicines to passengers failed to do so, and was held liable to an action by the person damaged. Still, the Courts seem inclined to apply to actions for breach of such duties the rules applicable to actions independently of statute, and, accordingly, in another case quoted in Mr. HALL'S book, where a factory occupier liable by statute to protect machinery in motion failed to do so, it was held that a worker injured by such unsecured machinery could not recover when, by his wilful disobedience, he had become the moving cause of the bodily injury he sustained. This is what is known in law as contributory negligence. In these cases, however, negligence or not is for a jury, and they have sometimes negatived “contributory negligence” upon grounds which to some minds might appear slender. Such instances the

reader will find at page 132 of “Hall's Coal Mines Regulation Act.” And it would seem that if the injured person has complained of the defect, but remained in the service, reasonably expecting it to be remedied, he is not prevented from recovering.

Hence it will be seen that owners, agents, and managers must not rely upon the protection from prosecution which the statute confers, but must protect themselves as far as possible by acting according to the statute. If, for instance, through the non-provision of guides an accident occurs which might have been prevented had they existed, their position as to an action or an indictment is certainly somewhat awkward. Now that such onerous liabilities are created, owners should frame special rules, exacting very rigid discipline on the part of all the persons employed under them, and do their utmost to enforce their observance, so that it may not lie in the mouth of an injured worker to say “It was not for me to protect myself; the law gave me protection if you had acted up to it, and there is not, therefore, any contributory negligence on my part.” This applies also to the appointment of manager. Although an Inspector may not prosecute for non-appointment of such a functionary, yet an action might lie at the suit of an injured worker, or the representatives of a deceased worker, whom juries are very apt to favour. Whenever, therefore, certificates have not been received from the Home Office proviso (b) of Section 26.

MINING IN ITALY.

It is well known and universally acknowledged that Italy has from time immemorial been distinguished for its mineral wealth, and probably there is no part thereof more worthy of particular distinction than the valley of the Stura, which has so long and so deservedly been celebrated for the riches derived from its silver-lead mines. We have much pleasure, therefore, in directing the attention of our friends and readers to the prospectus, which appears in our advertising columns, of the STURA VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Limited)—a company formed for carrying on operations in a locality of far-spread fame for its successful mining.

We are pleased also to observe that annexed to the prospectus there are reports on the respective mines to be worked by the company by two men of unquestionably integrity and ability—Prof. D. T. ANSTED, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., and the eminent mining engineer, Mr. JOHN LEAN, who has had long and varied experience in the mines of Cornwall, Brazil, &c., as well as that acquired by many years' management of silver and silver-lead mines in Chili. Such reports by such men we presume cannot fail to inspire confidence as to the valuable character of the mines, and the names of the gentlemen composing the directorate should be a sufficient guarantee for the bona fide character and respectability of the company.

This company's enterprise appears to be attended with circumstances of a most favourable nature, and we wish it every success.

RUSSIA COPPER COMPANY.

The shareholders at the meeting, on Tuesday (which is reported in another column), considered the report of the Committee of Conference, and have expressed their feeling pretty strongly as to the value and importance of the committee's labours by rejecting their report by an overwhelming majority (only about half-a-dozen in a very largely attended meeting holding up a hand for its reception), and merely voting that the committee be paid their expenses out of pocket to the extent of not more than 50%, expressly declining to accompany the payment by the customary vote of thanks. As we have already commented upon the extremely personal and unbusiness-like character of the report this result will not cause much surprise, though many of the larger shareholders may now regret the injury that has been done to the veniable value of their property through their own shortsightedness in appointing a committee, and still more so the irreparable loss of four hours in discussing the rejection of the document. The appointment of the committee and its results may not, however, be without benefit to shareholders generally, since they may learn that where companies are honourably and respectably conducted committees can but be productive of evil, whilst it may teach future committees that their enquiries must be confined to the consideration of the affairs of the company instead of the discussion of personalities bearing upon those conducting. The report of the committee contained but little calculated to shake the confidence of the shareholders generally, and even these points have been so completely and satisfactorily answered by the board and the managers that it may be hoped the company will before long once more enjoy as high a reputation among capitalists as the “Paschhoff” brand (which represents the company's manufacture) enjoys amongst buyers of copper.

CAPT. TEAGUE, AND CARN BREA MINE.

The most conspicuous figure in Cornish mining at the present day is Mr. WM. TEAGUE, of Tincroft, Carn Brea, and other mines. He has proved the most successful miner of these times—successful not only in procuring riches for others, but at the same time largely benefiting himself. He has told us that he has been connected with mining since he has been 11 years of age; he has laboured as a working miner, afterwards became agent, and struggled upwards, gathering experience at various mines, though meeting with little success until he joined Tincroft. The result of his management here proved very successful, and this mine first brought him into notoriety. It is, of course, said that it is the mine that makes the captain. If he happens to get a good mine he is at once a good captain, and if he fails to make a mine productive he is hardly an honest man; but although there may be some truth in this saying, and in the other common remark, that “Where it is, there it is,” it must at once strike the observer that it is a very convenient doctrine for the incompetent and the unsuccessful; and in tin mining, which requires so much more ability than copper or lead mining, it may be taken that there are less competent men comparatively than in the other. Take, for instance, the case of Carn Brea. Here the tin-stuff contains only 1½ per cent. of tin, and this has to be manipulated until it reaches something like 70 per cent. before it is fit for the market. The operations at surface are of a complicated character, and to produce a profit out of the stuff much care and attention is required. The machinery should be of the very best description, so as to do the work with the greatest economy. Materials should be purchased on the best terms, and no useless expenditure entailed. And it is just in these details where Capt. Teague's management is most conspicuous. He looks upon a tin mine as a kind of “manufacture,” and it is in the manufacturing and business departments that his abilities are, perhaps, most conspicuous. That he is at the same time a good miner in the underground sense of the term we have never heard doubted, but a man may be an excellent miner and a very bad manager.

We doubt not for a moment that the men in charge of Carn Brea for years before Capt. Teague took possession were very good miners, but they failed to manage the mine so as to produce a profit. In six months Capt. Teague so cut down the expenses, did away with so much surplusage on surface, and put things so in order, that he was able in six months to declare a dividend to the agreeably surprised adventurers. He went on after that to give increased dividends until they reached 4½ per share; and at the last meeting it was shown that the mine had actually earned a 5½ dividend, or more, though through having to bring up an extra month's cost and other charges that amount was not declared. It is believed that at Wheal Seta his management will have a like effect; indeed, we have been told that while the old agents there did not succeed in returning more than 3 tons of ore a month, Capt. Teague has since the last meeting, which is little over a month ago, got 19 tons returned.

After seeing what Capt. Teague had done for Carn Brea adventures, and what he was likely to do for them in the future, they resolved upon making him a presentation of some substantial kind, and the event took place (of which we give the particulars in another column) on Monday. The proceedings went off with great éclat,

and it is pleasing to notice that the interest in mining in the county generally was brought prominently forward on the occasion, because whatever good Capt. Teague may have done the Carn Brea adventures, it cannot be gainsaid that he has done much to establish confidence in mining amongst capitalists out of the county. He is not, of course, alone in his wish to see mining carried on in every instance in a legitimate manner. There are others more obscure equally desirous of always doing that which is honest and straightforward, but his great success and his present position gives him an influence and a power in this direction which few others in the county possess. And the effects of the mining mania in the county last year have brought about effects which it behoves all men seeking the interest of the county generally to remove as quickly as possible.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE TWO MINES ACTS RESPECTIVELY.—We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Hall for pointing out that there are several discrepancies between the Coal Act and the Metalliferous Act. These that gentleman has called attention to in one or other of his two works on those several statutes. Mr. Hall especially notices the magisterial disqualification of an owner, a manager, or an agent, or his father, son, or brother, under the Coal Act, and not under the Metalliferous Act. The author likewise draws attention to the employment of children, the schooling of children, and to the age at which a "female" becomes a woman. She becomes a woman in stratified ironstone mines at 16, but in unstratified ironstone not till she is 18. So that these favoured female workers have the benefit of accelerated womanhood, and of "young personhood" at their own will and pleasure, and of alternating between the two during these two interesting years of their lives.

PRICE OF NICKEL.—During the last two years an extraordinary advance has occurred in the value of nickel. In 1871 it was obtainable in any quantity at 4s. 3d. per pound, but it has now reached the enormous price of 16s. per pound, and it is very difficult to procure even at this quotation. This remarkable rise is partly, if not principally, due to the new coinage contemplated by the German Government. It is expected that the coinage will absorb within the present term of the contract (two years) about 500 tons of nickel, in which case it is not improbable that the metal may rise to 30s. per pound, notwithstanding that numbers of old mines are again being worked both in Norway and Sweden. Should this prove to be the case, the electro-plate trade of Birmingham and Sheffield will be brought to a standstill, the advance in price already declared having seriously restricted the demand.

EXPORTS OF PIG-IRON.—The exports of pig-iron from the United Kingdom in March were 109,099 tons, as compared with 97,430 tons in March, 1872, and 74,406 tons in March, 1871. Our largest foreign customer for pig in March was Holland, which took 36,076 tons, against 20,552 tons in March, 1872, and 21,645 tons in March, 1871. In the three months ending March 31 this year the aggregate exports were 281,951 tons, as compared with 232,414 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 127,428 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. In these latter totals Holland again sustained the foremost place, figuring for 93,990 tons, as compared with 65,932 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 25,684 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The value of the pig-iron exported in March was 704,689*l.*, as compared with 366,381*l.* in March, 1872, and 229,964*l.* in March, 1871; and in the three months ending March 31 this year 1,750,834*l.*, as compared with 849,738*l.* in the corresponding period of 1872, and 396,957*l.* in that of 1871.

THE GOLD YIELD OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The new edition for 1872 of the statistics annually compiled from corrected official records by Mr. A. HEATHERINGTON, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has just been issued, and will be forwarded from the Mining Journal Office on receipt of 6*d.* in stamps. The complete and useful character of the tables and accompanying observations is already well known, whilst as to the reliability to be placed on the figures given it will suffice to remark that the tables are approved by the Geological Survey Office of Canada, and edited by the United States Bureau of Statistics, all consular authorities, and the industrial press of both hemispheres as a standard of reference, and the only comprehensive exhibit published of Nova Scotia's gold product.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Prof. ANSTED, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., who recently met with a severe carriage accident, is progressing satisfactorily.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 1.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire continues to be influenced to a somewhat serious extent by the high prices rendered necessary by the great cost of production. It is declared by the ironmasters that in the rates for finished iron there cannot be any margin for reduction until the price of coal is lower, and the aspect of the coal trade does not hold out any early promise of such a result. Business on "Change" this week has been very slow, buyers only ordering to meet the pressing wants of their customers. A number of important orders are understood to be in the market, but they will not be placed until prices take a downward course. The fact that stocks are low among consumers indicates that when the demand recommences it will be very extensive. For the present the mills and forges are maintained in steady operation throughout the district, principally, however, on account of orders booked before the last advance. The current quotations, which, in the absence of business, are to a large extent merely nominal, are as follow:—Bars (common), 13*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.*; best, 15*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (the latter being Earl Dudley's exceptional quotation); nail-roads, 15*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.*; hoops, 16*l.* to 17*l.*; sheets (single), 19*l.* to 23*l.*; ditto Wilden brand, 24*l.* to 29*l.* 10*s.*; ditto charcoal, 31*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.* 10*s.*. Pig-iron remains steady, at 8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per ton, with proportionate rates for cinder and lower other qualities. The present yield of pig-iron in the district—estimated at 11,000 tons weekly—is inadequate to the requirements of local consumers, and no doubt many additional furnaces would be lighted were coal cheaper and in more plentiful supply.

Another seam of coal, 11 in. thick, has this week been discovered in the progress of the trial sinking at Sandwell Park. The seam lies at a depth of 230 yards from the surface, and it is conjectured that the fire-clay and ironstone strata will be found almost immediately below it, and that at a further depth of 40 yards it is confidently expected that the brooch coal will be reached. Some are sanguine enough to believe that the thick coal itself—the great object of the search—will be found within 100 yards from the present point of sinking.

The directors of the Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company (Limited) held their first meeting to-day (Thursday), at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, to allot the shares, the applications for which were greatly in excess of the number available for distribution. The boring at Huntington is steadily progressing, and the indications presented are understood to be highly satisfactory.

A tour of inspection in the Cannock Chase coal field has been projected by the Dudley Geological Institute, and will take place next Monday. A large party of local savans is expected.

An opposition to certain amendments in the Mines Drainage Bill, now before Parliament, is being got up by Messrs. Bernard and King, Stourbridge, on behalf of certain mineowners in Cradley and adjacent places. The amendments objected to affect principally the apportionment of the rates and other matters of detail.

At the monthly meeting of the South Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, held on Monday, at Wolverhampton (a report of which appears in the Supplement to this week's Journal), an interesting paper was read by Mr. S. Watkins "On Colliery Winding-Engines," in which the history of this class of mechanism was reviewed. Mr. Watkins spoke strongly in favour of the direct-acting horizontal engine, and the link-motion valve-gearing, with reversing eccentrics.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire is this week without any special feature. The mills and forges are in steady operation, principally, however, on account of old orders. The current demand continues to be restricted by the high prices, business with the United States—usually so brisk at this season—being virtually suspended. The threatened disturbance on the wages question at Ford Green

Ironworks has been happily averted, the men after a brief resistance having resumed work on their employers' terms. Coal is in more plentiful supply, and prices are somewhat easier.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 1.—This week has been a decidedly dull one in mining matters generally. A drop of 6*d.* in the standard in as many days cannot be recovered from all at once, whatever be the amount of elasticity. If dull, however, in the ordinary business sense, the week has been notable in another, for it has witnessed the presentation to Captain Teague of the exceedingly handsome testimonial subscribed for by the adventurers in Carn Brea. There were strong men before Agamemnon, and there have been successful miners before Capt. Teague, yet the singular ability with which that gentleman has displayed his great skill, his untiring zeal—all qualities which have been thoroughly tested by the success of his management, not only in Carn Brea, but in the other mines with which he is connected—fully entitle him to the substantial honour which on Monday he received. It is a great thing to raise a falling and losing property into the position of one of the chief mainstays of Cornish mining industry. This is what Captain Teague has done, and whilst it is no wonder that the adventurers are grateful, we must not omit to point out what a vast indirect effect the career of such a mine as Carn Brea has upon the fortunes generally of the staple county occupation. There is no man who believes more firmly in the legitimate character, properly pursued, of mining in Cornwall than Captain Teague; no man who has done more by his example and his career to instil that confidence among outsiders, which the acts of so many projectors have so terribly shaken. Whilst the speech of Mr. Andrew Hingston, in presenting the testimonial on behalf of the adventurers, did its recipient no more than justice, the reply of Capt. Teague was precisely of the practical character that might have been expected from him. He declared his belief not only that ere long mining, in spite of all drawbacks, would take its place as an honourable, honest, and legitimate industry, and that conducted in such a spirit it would present a greater attraction to outsiders than it has for many a long year; but he avowed his opinion that whilst materials generally could not be expected to go back to former prices for a long time to come, yet that in the present unreasonable prices of coals he hoped soon to see a reduction. Remarks such as these coming from such an authority should, and no doubt will, tend to encourage the weaker brethren, who by their unreasonable hopes and fears are now quite as much as illegitimate operators the bane of mining.

Another point which did not escape Capt. Teague's notice was the fact of the great importance of improved dressing machinery and operations. In fact, as he said, they could hardly look upon their properties as tin mines at all; they were more like manufactories, because they had to deal with stuff worth for tin only 1*l.* per cent., which had to be worked up to 60 or 70 per cent. before it could be sold. To the introduction of machinery in another direction, that of mining proper, Capt. Teague did not refer; but it must not be forgotten that he was one of the first in the county to give boring machines a trial, and though they failed then that is no reason why, under better auspices, they should not succeed now, especially as they are doing so well elsewhere.

The continual drain by emigration of our miners, to which we have so often referred, is at length beginning to attract the attention it deserves, but no really practical suggestions have been made for dealing with it. One that has been thrown out is that the men should be paid more money, but wages in most of the mines are by no means low compared with what they were only a short time since, and how can there be anything like a substantial increase whilst materials and coals are so high, and whilst there are so few mines paying dividends? Then, it has been said "Stop the mines that have been worked for some years without paying, and release the men whom they employ for the mines that are working at a profit." Do the people who give such advice know what it means—that they are really calling upon their countrymen to ring the death-knell of mining enterprise altogether, and before many years are over of mining. Such conduct would be precisely analogous to that of a mine manager who worked out his reserves without carrying on, *pari passu*, fresh explorations; and that sort of thing has been done too often for painful experience not to have been afforded of what it means. The only practical way of meeting the difficulty is to encourage in all possible ways the introduction of labour-saving machinery in the shape of efficient boring apparatus, which will not only enable a smaller staff to get through more ground, but will lighten physically the labour of the men employed. A consideration of this latter fact has more to do with emigration than many suppose. And in this particular it is undeniable that Cornwall is hardly moving with the times. Did she do so she might then appropriate to herself, with the requisite changes, what Shakespeare says of England, and declare:—

"Come, the four corners of the world, with tin,
And we shall beat them; nought shall make us rue
While Cornwall to herself do prove but true."

What has taken place at Carn Brea is an indication of the way in which Cornwall can "prove true"; and we do not believe that the other point to which we have again directed attention can much longer be overlooked.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

April 30.—The Warrant Market continued quiet at the end of last week, the price ranging betwixt 118*s.* and 120*s.*, closing on Friday at 119*s.* 6*d.*. This week there has been a want of life in the market and more desire to sell; the opening price yesterday was 118*s.* 6*d.*, and business was done down to 115*s.*, closing at 115*s.* 6*d.*. Yesterday the market opened again with a disposition to sell, and although at an early hour business was done up to 116*s.*, it soon became very flat, and receded to 112*s.* 6*d.*, closing, however, somewhat firmer again with 113*s.* 6*d.* the nominal quotation. To-day the market opened at 113*s.*, and receded to 111*s.* 6*d.* 14 days, from which price an improvement took place to 114*s.* 6*d.* cash, closing with buyers at that price. The undermentioned prices of makers' iron show a slight reduction on those of last week.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G. m. b., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	117 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 120 <i>s.</i> 118 <i>s.</i> 115 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
Gartsherrie ditto ditto	140 0	120 0
Coltness ditto ditto	145 0	122 6
Summerlee ditto ditto	140 0	120 0
Carnbroe ditto ditto	127 6	120 0
Langloan, at Glasgow ditto	140 0	120 0
Calder, at Port Dundas ditto	142 0	122 0
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	130 0	121 6
Eglinton ditto ditto	120 0	118 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto	122 0	120 0
Curran, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	140 0	120 0
Shotts, at Leith ditto	140 0	120 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	130 0	120 0
Bar iron	£14 to	£15 0
Nail rods	14	

	SHIPMENTS.	Tons
Week ending April 27, 1873		23,117
Week ending April 26, 1873		12,993
Decrease		10,121
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872		71,963
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth.—		
Week ending April 27, 1873		550
Week ending April 26, 1873		530
Decrease		320
Total decrease for 1873		1724

During the past month the shipments and local consumption when compared with last year, the shipments and local consumption exceeding the make by about 12,000 tons. The iron in store has also been diminished by 7000 tons, leaving about 73,000 tons, and some of our makers are scarce of iron. The furnaces in blast are 122, against 129 in the same period of last year, and 127 on an average of the whole year.

The Malleable Iron Trade is, if anything, a shade more cheerful than for some time past, with a few more enquiries. The quantity held in second hands is either getting worked off or is better held, and makers are, in consequence, getting a chance of what is offering. This is the case with respect to all kinds of merchant iron, and prices have become rather a shade firmer, although even yet full list quotations are not being paid. The ironfounders are kept going

with hand-to-mouth orders, but their order-books do not contain the work for forward they have done for a year or two back. Boiler-makers are fairly engaged, and the locomotive builders have still good orders on hand. Ship iron is also in some demand, the yards on the Clyde being now well laid with keels, which will necessitate pretty heavy deliveries of manufactured iron during the ensuing six months. Altogether, a glimpse of sunshine seems to have visited the trade, and if the condition of the continental States, especially France and Spain, were more assuring trade would in all likelihood revive.

At the last meeting of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland two papers were read—on "A Proposed Steamer for Channel Service," by Mr. James Lyall, Glasgow; and on "The Manufacture of Cast Steel," by Mr. B. D. Healey, Swansea.

Coals are being gradually reduced at various points—the reduction varying from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a ton on coals, and 1*s.* a ton on dross. Wishaw coal is now quoted 16*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Glasgow, and 6*d.* higher at Grangemouth; Ayrshire may be had at 15*s.* 6*d.* a ton at Troon or Ardrossan. The shipments of all coal from the Scotch ports for the week just ended amounted to 40,764 tons, against 25,482 tons in the corresponding week last year. The strike between the railway firemen and brakemen has been terminated, but a number of them have turned into the pits, tempted by the present high rate of wages. But, as the output of even "the reduced darg" (with the aid of the additional pits opened) is now all but equalling the demand, if the colliers are to continue their present splendid rate of pay they will have to find some new means of lessening their output, or in a very short time their wages will have to more nearly balance with the nature and amount of their work. In fact, this is inevitable, as their unreliableness has stimulated mechanical genius, in order to find some mechanism which would either supersede or greatly reduce the necessity for manual labour in the pits, and we have now pretty perfect machinery doing the collier's work with regularity and precision. So far is this the case that we understand the Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, are erecting works in the vicinity of Coatbridge for the manufacture of the coal-cutting machine, of which they are the patentees. In the East of Fife research for coal has been rewarded with a find at Clephington, where preparatory steps have been taken to dig it.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 1.—The demand for all kinds of coal and coke continues, and prices have not receded, but there is no doubt the supply is now nearly equal to the demand. As the weather becomes finer the demand for house coal must decrease very considerably, and prices will no doubt recede. In the meantime, what coke there is for sale over contracts (no great quantity) is firm at 45*s.* per ton. House coals are selling at 21*s.* per ton, and most of the leading collieries are standing out for 18*s.* per ton for manufacturing coal, but in some cases sales are made below this price for the last-named quality. All these prices are at the pit's mouth. All consumers of steam, including colliery and iron proprietors, are seriously turning their attention to the quantity of coal consumed by the engines in general use, it is well known that the ordinary high-pressure steam-engine consumes an enormous quantity of coal, not less on an average than from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. per horse-power per hour, while the most improved engines only use half that quantity. We have, indeed, a case now before us where an ordinary engine has been taken out, and one of the very best class substituted, and the result is most gratifying; with the old engine 13 tons of coal were consumed per week, and with the new engine 20 per cent. more work is performed than was done with the old engine, and yet the coal consumed is under 6 tons per week—an important saving, looking at the value of coal at the present moment. But this is a very superior engine, and perhaps not exactly suitable for the ordinary purposes of hauling, winding, and pumping at collieries. There appears, however, to be no reason why the present very costly engines should be continued—that is, the ordinary high-pressure engines—when the expansive principle is not applied; the sooner this principle is applied the better.

A number of new winnings are in progress at different points in this district, and the result will be that the output of coal will be largely increased when these shafts are got down, but as many of them have to be sunk to great depths, some considerable time must elapse before this is accomplished. The new winnings projected some time ago at the eastern extremity of the Durham coal field, and intended to work the coal underneath the sea, have not yet been commenced, but it is expected that some of them will be in a short time, arrangements having been nearly completed for the extensive new winning near the fishing village at Whitburn, and others also will be commenced at other points shortly.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on May 3. After the routine business is disposed of a paper is to be read by Mr. G. A. Lebour, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey, "On the Geology of the Redesdale Iron Ore District." This paper is certain to attract much attention, as the Redesdale district has been scarcely touched upon previously by any of the writers on mineral fields, and the district produces some ore very remarkable for its excellent quality. The formation differs in some important respects from the Cleveland and other iron districts, and there are also, we believe, some coal seams of good quality, although rather thin, in sections connected with the ore measures. All those coal, and fire-clay, and iron ore seams situated at the extreme north and west of the great Northumberland and Durham coal fields have attracted much attention of late, and many new fields have lately been leased, and operations will be commenced forthwith, so that the paper of Mr. Lebour is extremely well timed.

The workmen of the Walker Colliery and other friends of Mr. George William Fendlington have presented that gentleman with a splendid gold centre second stop watch and a massive gold Albert, locket, and key, of the value of 30*l.*, as a testimonial of their esteem and respect on the occasion of his removal to Belside Colliery.

ACTION UNDER THE MINES REGULATION ACT.—At South Shields James Price, pitman, employed at Boldon Colliery, was fined 10*s.* and costs for having contravened the Mines Regulation Act, by using an open light in a dangerous part of Boldon Colliery. Defendant had been working in the pit for some time in a part where naked lights were used, and on the 15th inst. he was sent to work in by-ways only safety-lamps were allowed, but he had not observed the notices.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 1.—Nothing new has transpired of late in connection with the lead mines of Derbyshire, at several of which a fair quantity of ore is being raised. Reports from the Eyam district are in every way favourable to the production of ore, and the same is the case at some of the mines in the Peak. The Coal Trade is comparatively quiet to what it has been, and prices have come down considerably. The Clay Cross Company is not doing so much with the metropolis, although the tonnage going from them is very fair for the season. It may be said that the coal now being raised at the company's pits is for gas and house purposes; but a couple of new shafts are about to be sunk to the steam seams, which will ensure a good sale in London if not at home. In the Eckington, Langley, and Codnor Park districts a very fair business is also being done to the metropolis, whilst several new pits are being opened out both to the north and the south. At Merton new sinkings are about to be commenced, whilst at Apperknowle, near Dronfield, the Messrs. Havenhand and Allen have already commenced operations for reaching the coal at a moderate depth. The Industrial Co-operative Coal and Iron Company, who took the Hasland-lane and Dunston pits from Mr. George, sen., are now raising a considerable tonnage of coal, and are sinking near to the Woodhouse junction of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway to two seams of coal. There has been no change at the ironworks, an average tonnage of pig being sent from the furnaces at Staveley, Sheepbridge, and those in the Erewash Valley. At some of the collieries the men have shown dissatisfaction with regard to the rate of wages, and a few days since a deputation from the topmen employed by the Unstone Coal and Coke Company waited upon Mr. Hewitt, the manager, relative to a promised increase of wages. No decision was come to, but there is not likely to be any interruption to the general working of the colliery. In Leicestershire, where there are about a dozen collieries, a considerable number of

colliers have been on strike for wages, but in the present state of trade, and as they have no funds on which to fall back, it is expected that they will resume work very shortly.

The Sheffield trades are not so active as they have been, especially the lighter branches. The heavy plate mills are doing well, as well as are those working ship and boiler plates and ordinary rails. There has been no falling in the demand for ordinary railway material, either on home account or for foreign lines, and we are promised a very fair season's work. The Bessemer works are in full swing, there being heavy specifications in hand for the new line, and for springs and general forgings. The table knife cutlery branches are far from busy, and the same may be said with regard to spring and penknives. The coal trade of South Yorkshire is by no means brisk, the high prices which yet prevail causing merchants and consumers to hold back from ordering, knowing that with the nearer approach of summer existing rates must undoubtedly fall. During the week a great number of wagons loaded with coal blocked up the sidings at Heblen Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, and other places between Halifax and Wakefield. The result was that no empty wagons returning, the men at several collieries had to remain idle for a day, and in some instances two. This is a plain proof that the coal famine has departed, and the tide in an opposite direction set in. At the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks, near Barnsley, the furnace men are on strike, Mr. Dawes having refused their somewhat unreasonable demand to be paid an extra turn for working on Sundays. A new iron-making establishment is about to be commenced at Horbury, near Wakefield.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COAL FIELDS.—A new era has evidently commenced in the history of the coal trade of the kingdom, for never was there known such an extraordinary development of that important mineral than is now taking place in all our mining districts. During the week vast fields of coal, that cannot be calculated by acres but by miles, have been leased, and will be at once opened out. The prices paid are such as would not have been dreamed of a year ago. In many instances 43s. per acre has been given for coal, for which not very long since 30s. would have been considered too much. With the improved appliances now available most of the new mines, it is expected, will be finished in about two years, so that, looking at the number of pits now being sunk, and those about to be commenced, the increase during the next two or three years of every description of coal will be immense, so that a very great change in the trade must inevitably take place, especially as the development of the coal fields of the Continent through the high prices of coal in England is now being pushed forward with more than usual activity. As showing the extensions being made, in taking what is known as the Midland coal field, which commences near to Nottingham and goes to Leeds, embracing an area of more than 300 square miles, it will be found during its entire length new collieries are being opened out. Taking its southern extremity, the Newstead estate, so well known in connection with its once noble owner, is being opened out by the Staveley and Sheepbridge Companies. Proceeding onwards by the Erewash Valley line, new collieries are being opened out, whilst the Clay Cross Company, which, on the average, sends to London upwards of 360,000 tons of coal annually, is about to sink two shafts to the hard or steam-coal near the Dor Hill Station on the Midland Railway. In the neighbourhood of Chesterfield several new collieries are in progress, and the same is the case between that town and Sheffield, in the Dronfield and Unstone district. At the Woodhouse Junction, about five miles from Sheffield, the Industrial Co-operative Coal and Iron Company, which has just paid an interim dividend of 15 per cent., is opening out to the Swallow Wood and Silkstone seams. To the north of Sheffield the Holmes Company is preparing to sink a new shaft, as is the Manners Main Colliery, from whose colliery about 1000 tons of coal are daily produced. Near to the last-named place the Wath Main Colliery has accepted tenders for sinking two shafts to the Barnsley Thick coal, to a depth of about 300 yards, the field consisting of an area of about 100 acres, not far from the Darfield Station of the Midland Railway. The coal on the estate of Mr. Wright, of Bolton Hall, Clitheroe, consisting of about 1300 acres, has just been taken; whilst about three miles to the south of the latter a large coal field, belonging to Mr. Banks and Mr. Taylor, of Dodworth Hall, Barnsley, and situated near Cudworth, was leased on Saturday to Mr. Winn and other gentlemen connected with some of the ironworks in North Lincolnshire. About four miles from Barnsley Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co. are about to open out to the Silkstone coal, and near to the same locality the same bed is also about to be sunk by the proprietors of the Holyhead Colliery. About the most important sinking, however, is that for which preparation is now being made by the Barrow Steel and Iron Company, who are about sinking from the Barnsley to the Silkstone coal, the depth between the two being about 380 yards. This is the first sinking from the one seam to the other, and the area of coal that can be thus worked extends for many miles in nearly all directions, some places being fully 8 ft. thick. The same seam is also about to be broken into by Mr. H. Lodge on the estate of Mr. Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, at Carlton, near Barnsley, the Barnsley Thick coal has been leased from Lord Wharfedale, whilst a few days since the first soil was turned for a colliery on the estate of Lord Houghton at Frystone, near to Pontefract. Near to Leeds the Middleton Company are ready for sinking a couple of shafts, and a contract for sinking to the coal of the Lowmoor Company has recently been let. In the Wigan and Staffordshire districts active steps are also being taken for opening out some large coal fields; one colliery at the former, it is expected, will be nearly 900 yards deep. The deepest pit in England, it may be said, is the Rosebridge, near Wigan, the depth being 810 yards.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 1.—Although the decline of prices in coal is having a very satisfactory effect upon the Iron Trade, our ironmasters are continuing to exert themselves, as they have been for some months past, in endeavouring to carry out their operations without being so much dependent on a large supply of coal for fuel. In this district at many works, including those of the Bolton Steel and Iron Company, the Haigh Foundry Company and Messrs. Sharpe, Stewart, and Co., Mr. Stanley's patent adaptation to furnaces is being tried, so far I hear, with results very flattering to the inventor. The assertion made in a contemporary recently that the saving in coal by the injection of steam into the furnace was as high as 60 per cent. is, perhaps, a little over drawn, but there can be no doubt that the gain is very material, and probably the inventor may be able still further to improve on the old wasteful system.

Railway rolling-stock works are busy. A very serious fire took place on the extensive establishment belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, at Manchester, on Sunday, and resulted in damage to the amount of at least 50,000l., a dozen locomotives (several new), and a large number of carriages being destroyed in the sheds, while outside 15 or 16 engines and two lines of carriages were rendered almost valueless. The summer service of the Atlantic steamers has commenced at Barrow, and steel rails are in great request on the other side of the Atlantic.

On Monday morning an explosion of fire-damp took place at the Brotherhood Colliery, owned by Messrs. Fisherwick and Co., of Rochdale, resulting in serious injury to five persons. The accident is attributable to a man named Lord, 45 years of age, having stood up with a naked candle in his hand 500 yards from the pit eye, in a place where a large stone had fallen from the roof some time ago. Gas had accumulated in the cavity, and this it was that exploded. The men had been ordered by the fireman to use lamps.

About 6 o'clock to-night a disastrous fire broke out at the Pemberton Collieries, belonging to the Messrs. Blundell. The fire was confined to the engine-houses and furnaces at the Venture and King Coal Pits, and these were burned to the ground; the engines, head gear, and machinery being totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at 7000l. Seven men were at work at one of the pits when the fire broke out, and so rapid was its extension that the cages could not be got to work before the ropes had been burnt through. It is to be hoped that the men will be reached before morning. Mr. W. J. L. Watkin, manager of the collieries, was present shortly after the outbreak of the fire. The Wigan fire brigade with their steam fire-engine were sent for, but the fire had been got under before their arrival by means of an engine from Messrs. Roper and Marsden's cotton factory.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

May 1.—The ironworks are beginning again to present something like the old state of things; with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, they are now in full employ, there being but here and there a furnace out of blast. It can hardly be said yet, however, that there is so large a quantity of finished iron turned out as is usually manufactured at this time of year. Still, the quantities cleared to the foreign markets are increasing, and the exports during the past week have been considerable. R. R. Todd cleared 175 tons to Rotterdam; the Nant-y-Glo Iron Company 420 tons of rail to Pillau, and 432 tons of rail to Sebastopol; the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company 500 tons of rail to Genoa, and 521 tons of rail to St. John's; the Landore Siemens Steel Company 800 tons of steel rails to New York; the Dowlais Iron Company 2½ tons of rails to Bilbao; R. Crawshaw 370 tons of rail to Galveston; Cory Brothers 310 tons of iron to Stockholm; and the patent Nut and Bolt Company 1100 tons of rail to Sebastopol.

A good demand for railway iron is reported from from all parts of the district, and there is every probability that makers' expectations of a prosperous summer trade will be realised. It is not because there are no orders offering that they have not already placed upon their books enough work to last for the next four or six months, but there is no disposition yet to enter into contracts far ahead unless exceptionally good prices are offered. Indeed, the general state of things will not justify makers in tying themselves down for any length of time, for although prices current are high they are by no means over remunerative, and are, therefore, no inducement to speculation on the part of manufacturers. Then there is the probability of further advances in the cost of labour, and it is almost inevitable that quotations must still go higher than they are at present. It is not surprising, therefore, that although the first half of the year will soon have elapsed little is yet showing in the transactions for the latter half. Still there will, in all probability, be a considerable amount of prosperity up to the end of next autumn at least.

Rumours are current of so important changes to take place at some of the largest iron-making establishments of the district. Perhaps the most important and the most reliable amongst them is that the extensive and compact works of Cyfarthfa will at last pass from the hands of the Crawshays. The present owner, Mr. R. Crawshaw, hinted some time ago at such a change, but it was generally hoped that his exclusive identity with the works, and his long attachment to their surroundings, would still induce him to retain his possession. Such hopes, however, seem doomed to disappointment, for it is now beyond a doubt that the works will shortly be sold to a limited liability company, in which Mr. W. Crawshaw, son of the present owner, will take a prominent position. The Cyfarthfa Works have been in the possession of the Crawshaw family upwards of a century, and the contemplated disposal of them now is no doubt attributable in a great measure, if not entirely, to the late strike and the continued agitations among the men, for the Cyfarthfa men

are no longer the passive people they were. It is also stated that Mr. Abraham Darby has resigned his position as managing director of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, but it cannot yet be said with assurance that this statement is correct. Mr. James Colquhoun is about to relinquish the management of the Llynvi Works for an appointment at a large establishment in Monmouthshire. Steady working is to be witnessed at all the tin-plate making establishments of the district.

The Coal Trade continues active, notwithstanding the apprehensions which were entertained some days ago. There was a slight falling off in the trade, but it seems only to have been temporary. Supplies from the collieries rather diminished, owing to the less regular working of the colliers, and this led to a decrease in the exportations. Advances as to the demand are still, however, encouraging, for they point to a probable continuation of an active demand for steam coals on account of the leading foreign markets and mail packet stations. Quotations are also so far well maintained. In the enquiry for house coals there is not yet much change to note, but at least some decrease must be expected in the demand as the summer advances. The reason that the demand has kept up so well hitherto is because the consumption has kept up with the supply, and buyers are trying to replenish stocks.

Colliery proprietors are likely to have more trouble with their men about the wages question. Further conferences between masters and men have been held, and the latter have determined to enforce their claim for an advance in the rate of wages. There is to be a "levelling up" to 3s. 6d. per ton for cutting coal. This price is paid at present at some of the Monmouthshire collieries, and some other collieries 3s. 3d. per ton is paid, but at the majority of the pits only 3s. is paid. So claims are to be made simultaneously for advances of 3d. and 6d. per ton in the price of cutting.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Amelia, from Carloforte, with 470 tons of calamine, for Vivian and Sons; Urlater, from Bona, with 880 tons of iron ore, for Poingdestre and Mesnier; Titania, from Bilbao, with 330 tons of iron ore, for Richardson and Co.; Mabel, from Port Nolloth, with 30 tons of sulphur ore, 296 tons of copper ore, and 54 tons of copper regulus, for Richardson and Co.; Faithful, from Lisbon, with 330 tons of iron ore, for J. D. Jones; Symmetry, from Bilbao, with 370 tons of iron ore, for J. Strick; Carthage, from Carthage, with 83 tons of iron ore, to order; Tertius, from Lisbon, with 450 tons of sulphur and copper, for Richardson and Co.; Lesio, from Carthage, with 708 tons of iron ore, for Landore Steel Company; Maurice, from St. Malo, with 300 tons of iron ore, for Letricheux and David; Deux Aime, from Carloforte, with 610 tons of calamine, for Vivian and Sons; Mann Manill, from Sootri, with 610 tons of calamine, for Bath and Son; Oliveto, from Porman, with 530 tons of iron ore, to order.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, of Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in March was 926,863 tons, against 1,015,466 tons in the corresponding month of 1872, showing a decrease of 88,603 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern Ports, 433,708 tons; Yorkshire, 44,058 tons; London, 5495 tons; Liverpool, 48,574 tons; Severn Ports, 331,885 tons; and Scotch Ports, 62,693 tons. The increase was—Severn Ports, 6046 tons. The decrease was—Northern Ports, 43,652 tons; Yorkshire, 12,369 tons; London, 2508 tons; Liverpool, 8232 tons; Scotch Ports, 27,888 tons. Total, Jan. to March, 1862, 2,396,368 tons; ditto, 1873, 2,069,862 tons; decrease, 273,494 tons.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—Mr. P. MACCALLUM, of Dunfermline, proposes to compound together, in a pug mill or otherwise, decayed mould, coal dross, and gasworks refuse, and the forming of the same into blocks for fuel, as a substitute for coal.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF
RALPH MOORE, Esq., HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF MINES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES intending to PRESENT THEMSELVES at the approaching EXAMINATION must, on or before Saturday, the 17th day of May next, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, DAVID WINGATE, Esq., Craignuk, Motherwell, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.
By order of the Board,
DAVID WINGATE, Secretary.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.
SOUTH DURHAM, CLEVELAND, AND WHITBY DISTRICT,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
J. WILLIS, Esq., HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF MINES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES intending to PRESENT THEMSELVES at the approaching EXAMINATION must, on or before the 10th day of June next, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, G. W. BARTLETT, Esq., Darlington, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) G. W. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF MINES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that CANDIDATES intending to PRESENT THEMSELVES at the approaching EXAMINATION must, on or before the 24th day of June next, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, C. MACPHERSON, Esq., 116, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.
By order of the Board,
C. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

MINING IN AMERICA.

MR. JOHN VAN CLEVE PHILLIPS, GEOLOGIST AND M.E., will give special attention to SELECTING AND REPORTING on COAL, IRON, LEAD, ZINC, and other MINERAL PROPERTIES in WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, IOWA, and MO.
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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TENDER, the VALUABLE WORKS known as the GREENFIELD CHEMICAL WORKS, situated at HOLYWELL, adjoining the Main Line of the London and North Western Railway, and in close proximity to shipping wharves, with a valuable supply of water. The plant and premises are in first rate condition, having been only lately erected. Arrangements may be made for leaving a considerable portion of the purchase money on mortgage—a most desirable opportunity for commencing business is thus afforded.

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THE EAST HENDRE LEAD MINE.—The PROSPECTUS of the COMPANY recently formed to WORK THIS MINE, which is situated in the parish of HALKIN, in the county of FLINT, can be obtained on application to
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THE TECOMA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of this company will TAKE PLACE at the London Tavern, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at noon.
By order,
J. DAVIDSON SCOTT, Secretary.
5 and 6, Great Winchester street, London, E.C., May 2, 1873.

THE PESTARENA UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at No. 5, Queen-street place, London, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, 1873, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, to receive the accounts and balance-sheet, made up to the 30th of September, 1872, together with the reports of the directors, the managers, the engineer in chief, and agents at the mines, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.
At this meeting three directors—John Fisher, James Edmund Smith, and John Taylor, Esquires—will retire from office by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
By order of the Board,
J. C. GOODMAN, Secretary,
11, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 30th April, 1873.

THE YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on MONDAY, the 12th of May inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of passing the following resolutions, viz.:—
"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by deleting from the fifth paragraph the following words, viz.:—'The nominal capital of the company is £150,000, divided into 150,000 shares of £1 sterling each; and by inserting in their stead in the same paragraph, the following words, viz.:—'The nominal capital of the company is £75,000 divided into 75,000 shares of £1 sterling each.'"

And notice is hereby further given, that on Tuesday, the 27th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, a SECOND SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD at the London Tavern aforesaid, for the purpose of confirming such resolution as may be passed at the first meeting above mentioned.
By order of the Directors,
C. GRAINGER, Secretary,
1, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street, London, 3rd May, 1873.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 9th of May next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the directors' report and accounts, declare a dividend, and transact the other usual business.
The Share Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, until Friday, the 9th of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
C. GRAINGER, Secretary,
1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, 26th April, 1873.

THE WINAMUCK SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—The SECOND QUARTERLY INTEREST COUPON, due on the MORTGAGE BONDS of the above company on 1st May next, will be PAID at the Imperial Bank, Lothbury, in the City of London, on and after the above mentioned date. It will be necessary for the coupons to be left three days for examination at the bank.
By Order,
12, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C., 28th April, 1873.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BUILDING BONDS.
PAYMENT OF THE FIRST HALF-YEARLY COUPONS—No. 2, due 1st May, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the option reserved to the bondholders, the above COUPON will be CASHED by the undersigned at the fixed exchange of FOUR SHILLINGS PER DOLLAR, equal to 47 per coupon, on presentation at their banking-house, on and after 1st May next.
The coupons must be left one clear day for examination.
GRANT BROTHERS AND CO.
24, Lombard-street, E.C., London, 24th April, 1873.

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CORRESPONDENCE:—Original Articles:—New Quebrada, Inflated Value of Shares; Sandwell Park Colliery; Foreign Coal Trade; Iron in America; Syndicates.

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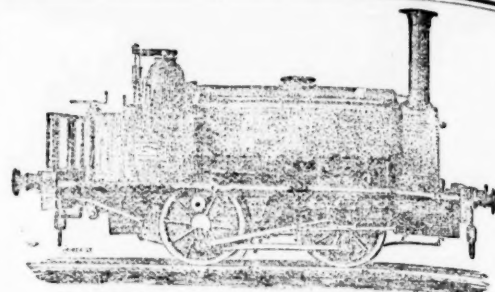
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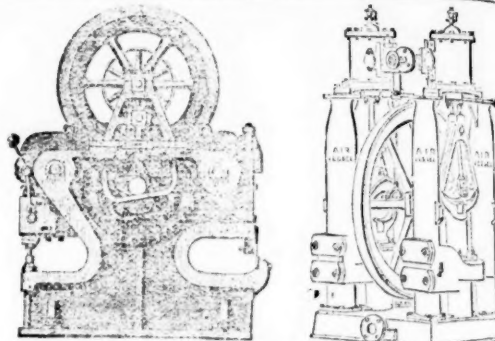
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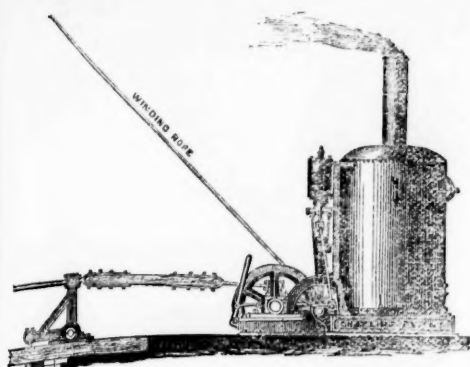
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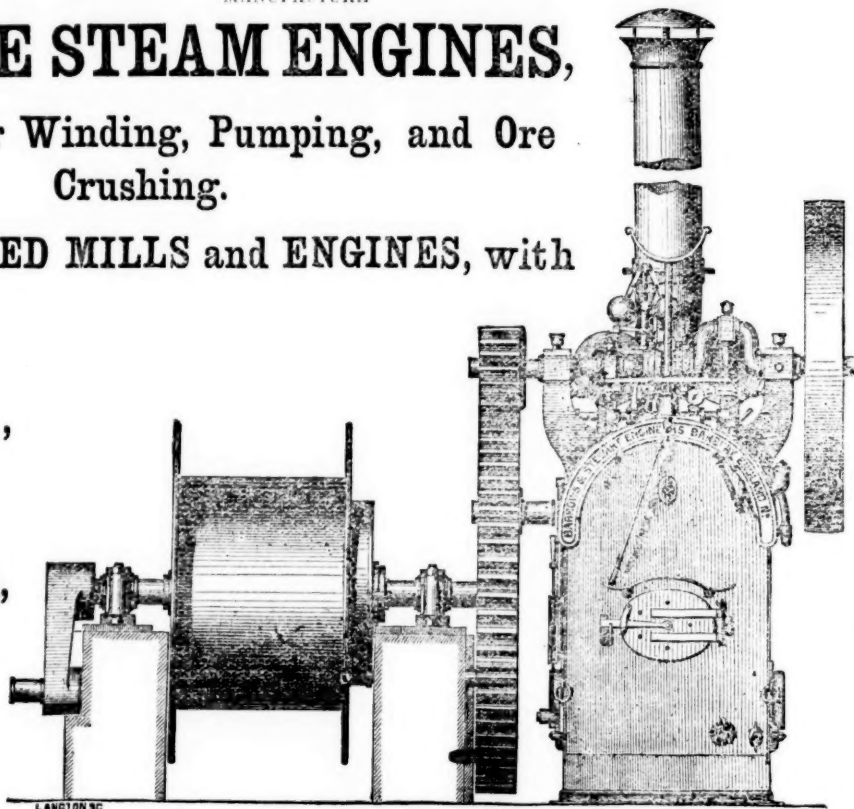
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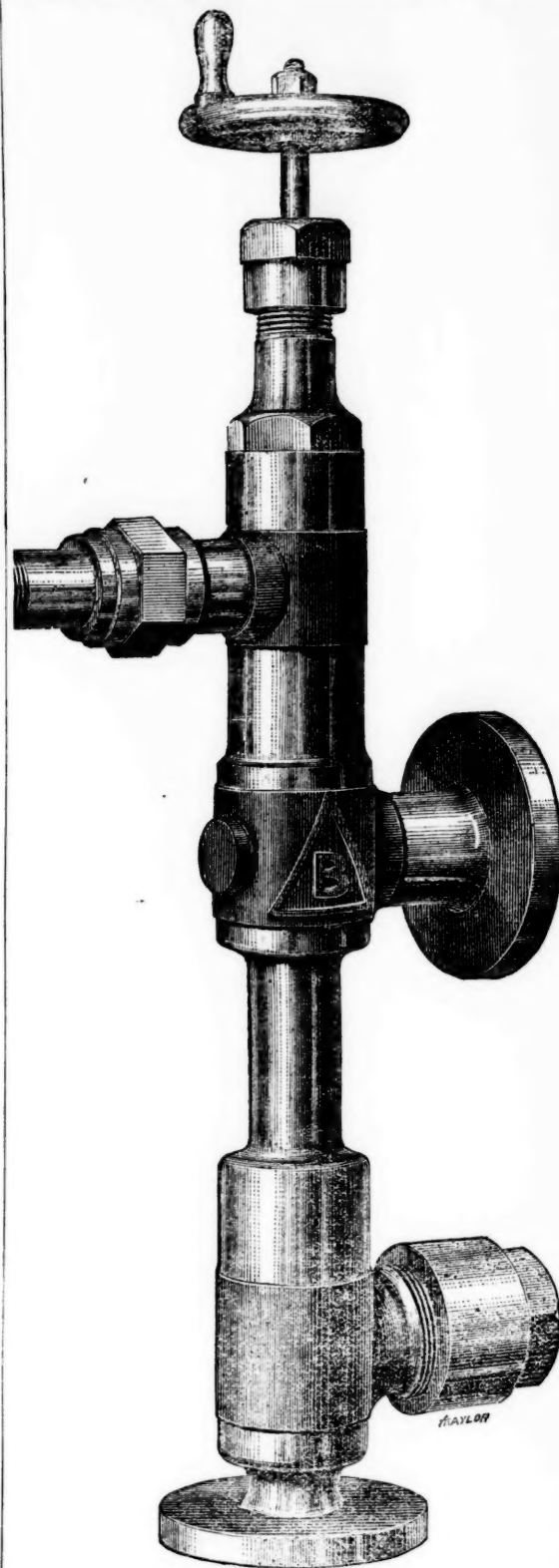
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To be had direct from the Manufacturer, or from any Boiler Maker, Engineer, Ironmonger, or Machine Dealer in Europe or the Colonies.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPEAN COUNTIES, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

J. BAILEY AND CO., BRASSFOUNDERS, **ALBION WORKS,** SALFORD, **MANCHESTER.**

INES—continued

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued

NON-DIVIDED MINES continued.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid. Last Pr.
12000	South Plympton, <i>f</i> , <i>Salop</i> *	1 7 6.
12000	South Roman <i>f</i> , <i>Salop</i> *	1 10 0.
6000	South Roekear, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	5 0 0.
6000	South Tolcarne, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	2 7 6.
3000	South Ward, <i>f</i> , Beerris	2 0 0.
937	South Wheel Crofty, <i>c</i> , Illogan	35 0 0.
496	South Wh. Frances, <i>c</i> , Illogan	26 13 0.
6000	South Wheel Kitty, <i>f</i> , St. Agnes	0 5 0.
400	St. Agnes Consols, <i>f</i> , <i>Salop</i> *	3 10 0.
412	St. Babyn Union, <i>f</i> , <i>Salop</i> *	10 0 0.
14000	St. Blazey, <i>t</i> .* (42 10s. shares)	2 0 0.
20000	St. Dennis Consols, <i>f</i> , St. Dennis	1 0 0.
6000	St. Lawrence, Amal, <i>f</i> , Flintshire	1 0 0.
12000	Tamar Consols, <i>s</i> ., Lifton, Devon	1 0 0.
3879	Tamar Valley, <i>s</i> ., Beeralston	1 7 6.
4000	Telgn Valley, <i>f</i> , <i>Bar</i> , Bridford	1 0 0.
3526	Tin Hill, <i>f</i> , St. Stephens	1 13 0.
3526	Tin Valley, <i>s</i> ., <i>Salop</i> *	1 9 6.
1200	Trannock West Trum, <i>f</i> , Sithney.	2 13 0.
6000	Treleigh Wood, <i>f</i> , Redruth	1 0 0.
1024	Treleigh Wood United, <i>t</i> , Redruth	11 0 0.
547	Trelyon Consols, <i>f</i> , <i>Salop</i> *	2 0 0.
12000	Trethellan, <i>s</i> ., Crantock	2 10 0.
7500	Trevelyan, <i>f</i> , Altarnun	2 10 0.
15000	Tresilly, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , St. Austell	3 2 6.
13043	Trevelyan, <i>f</i> , Clay, Lelant	4 2 6.
200	Tucker's Down, Camborne	2 0 0.
12000	Tylwydd, <i>s</i> ., <i>Salop</i> *	1 0 0.
8000	Unity Wood, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Kenwyn	1 15 0.
15000	Van Consols, <i>f</i> , Lasidões*	2 10 0.
1000	Vaughan, <i>s</i> ., Cardigan	7 0 0.
20000	Victoria, <i>f</i> , Perranabuloe	1 0 0.
25000	Vron United, <i>f</i> , Flintshire	1 0 0.
3000	Walsall, <i>f</i> , Cardigan	1 0 0.
6000	West Bassett, <i>c</i> , Illogan	3 18 6.
110592	West Cardon, <i>f</i> , St. Cleer	1 10 0.
1000	West Candurrow, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	0 14 0.
12800	West Drake Walls, <i>c</i> , Calstock	2 0 0.
10000	W. Esgrai Leil, <i>f</i> , Card. (1000 reserve)	1 6 0.
5000	West Godolphin, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Breage	2 0 0.
12000	West Goginan, <i>f</i> , Cardiganshire	3 18 6.
1000	West Gwent, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Breage	5 0 0.
4000	West Gwennap, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Gwennap	2 0 0.
8750	West Jewell, <i>f</i> , Gwennap	2 0 0.
10000	West Langyng, <i>s</i> ., <i>Salop</i> *	2 0 0.
12000	West Maria, Fortescue, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Lamer	4 4 0.
50000	West Milwr, <i>s</i> ., Flint	1 0 0.
12000	West Pant-y-Go, <i>s</i> ., Flint	1 0 0.
3000	West Phoenix, <i>f</i> , Linkinhorne	0 13 0.
2500	West Poreen, <i>f</i> , St. Agnes	3 0 0.
4190	West Rose Down, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	5 15 7.
12000	West Stipertonsville, <i>f</i> , Salop*	1 0 0.
12000	West Tankerville, <i>f</i> , Salop*	5 0 0.
512	West Tolgus, <i>c</i> , Redruth	85 0 0.
2000	West Wheel Lucy, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Lelant	1 13 0.
6000	West Wheel Gorland, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i>	3 0 0.
6000	Wheel Agus, <i>c</i> , Illogan	9 12 0.
6000	Wheel Agus, <i>f</i> , Saneared	0 10 0.
412	Wheel Buller, <i>c</i> , Redruth	9 8 6.
6000	Wheel Coates, <i>f</i> , St. Agnes	52 0 0.
5193	Wheel Crebor, <i>c</i> , Tavistock	3 10 6.
1924	Wheel Daniel, <i>f</i> , Chacewater	3 5 0.
8000	Wheel Emma, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Buckfastleigh	1 5 0.
15200	Wheel Grambler, <i>c</i> , <i>t</i> , Redruth	0 10 0.
51000	Wheel Henry, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Redruth	0 7 0.
4254	Wheel Llewellyn, <i>f</i> , Breage	1 1 0.
5000	Wheel Lucy, <i>f</i> , Phillack	1 3 0.
1000	Wheel Osborne, <i>t</i> , Crownan	3 0 0.
3000	Wheel Peevor, <i>f</i> , Redruth	2 10 0.
6000	Wheel Ramoth, <i>f</i> , Perranporth	0 5 0.
5000	Wheel Rose, <i>s</i> ., <i>ld</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	0 2 6.
10000	Wheel Ruby, <i>f</i> , Ludvan	1 0 0.
1354	Wheel Seton, <i>f</i> , <i>c</i> , Camborne	73 0 0.
4254	Wheel Siron, <i>f</i> , Redruth	4 0 0.
1000	Wheel Speedwell, <i>f</i> , Breage	11 2 0.
4096	Wheel Uney, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , Redruth	5 0 0.
8000	Wheel Vincent, <i>f</i> , Alternun	1 5 0.
2000	White Works, <i>f</i> , Dartmoor*	5 0 0.
10000	Willyoughby, <i>f</i> , Llanrwst	2 10 0.
1000	Wood Close & Polgoth, <i>f</i> , St. Mew.*	2 10 0.

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Prod.	Prior.
£100	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	£75 0 0	1% 1%
15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	10 0 0	2½ 2½
100	Ashbury Co. [L.]	50 0 0	40 37½
10	Bahar Coal Co. [L.]	25 0 0	7 7½
50	Bilham Iron Ore Co. [L.]	25 0 0	7 —
50	Blacovan Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	37 10 0	—
100	Bolekov, Vaughan, and Co. (L.) A.	35 0 0	22½ 20
30	Ditto ditto	B 30 0 0	22 23
50	Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25 0 0	par 1
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	28 23½
100	Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	80 0 0	5½ 4½
50	Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]	50 0 0	30 41
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	½ dis.
10	Chillington Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0	8 9
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	14 15
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0	5 ½
32	Elbow Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0	5 4
100	Emmerton Engine Co. (L.)	29 0 0	10 11
10	General Mining Association [L.]	1 0 0	1½ 1½
10	Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	1 0 0	1½ 1½
2	Gwynpwillim Colliery Co. [L.]	1 0 0	1 1
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	—
10	Ince Rolling Mills [L.]	8 0 0	8 8½
10	John Bagnall and Sons [L.]	4 0 0	½ ½
10	Linnes and Loughfoed Iron Ore [L.]	6 0 0	1½ 1½
10	Marlfield Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0	10 11
10	Merry and Cunningham [L.]	3 10 0	4½ 4½
1	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	par —
5	Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0	—
10	Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0	1½ 1½
10	Mylward Iron Co. [L.]	3 0 0	11 12
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0	2½ 2½
100	Nant-y-Gleudol and Llanidloes (s p.c. pref.)	100 0 0	68 91
1	Northbrook Coal and Iron Co. [L.]	3 0 0	½ dis. par
10	N. of Ireland Iron Company [L.]	3 0 0	—
10	Northampton Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	3 0 0	2½ 2½
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25 0 0	4 5
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	40 43
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]	10 0 0	8 8½
50	Phoenix Bessemer Co. [L.]	20 0 0	16 17
100	Phoenix Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	40 40
50	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	45 46
100	Sherbridge Iron and Coal [L.]	55 0 0	45 50
10	Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	2 10 0	2½ 3
5	Silkestone Fall Colliery Co. [L.]	4 0 0	—
20	Skerne Ironworks [L.]	15 0 0	1 ½
100	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	60 0 0	148 149
100	Ditto ditto New	10 0 0	25 27
10	Stranton Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	20 0 0	—
20	South Cleveland Ironworks [L.]	20 0 0	—
100	Thames Iron Company	100 0 0	9 11
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0	—
10	Vancouver Coal [L.]	6 0 0	1½ 1½
100	Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.]	100 0 0	26 38
50	Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.]	50 0 0	—
25	West Cumberland Iron and Steel [L.]	5 0 0	2 3
5	West Swansea Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0	—
10	Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0	—
100	Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]	70 0 0	20 25
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.]	75 0 0	15 17½

BANKS

BANKS.			
10	Agra.....	10	0 0..... 73% 8%
25	Alliance.....	10	0 0..... 13% 13%
40	Bank of Australasia.....	40	0 0..... 51% 53
50	British North American.....	50	0 0..... 67% 69
10	Consolidated.....	4	0 0..... 23% 25 pm
50	London and County.....	20	0 0..... 68% 57
10	London and Provincial.....	4	10 0..... 13% 13
100	London and Westminster.....	20	0 0..... 65% 66%
100	National Provincial.....	42	0 0..... 145% 147
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	15	0 0..... 42% 43%
53	Union of London.....	25	0 0..... 42% 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

b, blende; *c*, coal; *e*, copper; *g*, gold; *l*, lead; *s*, silver; *sl*, slate;
s.l., silver lead; *t*, tin; *z*, zinc.
 * Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange.
 ‡ have paid dividends.